

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re Application of:)	
)	
Shinichi YAMADA et al.)	Group Art Unit: 1617
)	
Application No.: 09/857,495)	Examiner: Gina C. YU
)	
Filed: June 28, 2001)	
)	
For: COSMETIC COMPOSITION)	Confirmation No.: 5364
COMPRISING AT LEAST A)	
CATION, A LIQUID FATTY)	
ALCOHOL AND AT LEAST A)	
CERAMIDE TYPE COMPOUND)	
AND METHOD USING SAME)	

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Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

In support of the Notice of Appeal filed December 4, 2008, Appellants present this Appeal Brief and enclose herewith the fee of \$540.00, as required under 37 C.F.R. § 41.20(b)(2).

This appeal is in response to the final Office Action dated September 4, 2008 (Final Office Action), rejecting claims 19–82, all of which are set forth in the attached Appendix.

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I. Real Party In Interest

L'Oréal, S.A., is the real party in interest, as evidenced by the assignment recorded on June 28, 2001, at Reel No. 012053, Frame No. 0770.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are currently no other appeals or interferences, of which Appellants, Appellants' legal representative, or Assignee are aware that will directly affect or be affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending Appeal.

III. Status of Claims

Claims 19–82 are pending in the application. A complete listing of the pending claims is included in the attached Appendix. No claims have been allowed.

IV. Status of Amendments

No claim amendments have been made in response or subsequent to the Final Office Action dated September 4, 2008.

V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The present application relates generally to liquid cosmetic compositions for the treatment of keratinous materials, such as, *e.g.*, the hair, comprising at least one cationic surfactant, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, and at least one ceramide compound, and to methods of nontherapeutic treatment using these compositions. Specification at page 1, lines 4–9.

Ceramides and glycosceramides, in combination with cholesterol esters, have been used to treat damaged hair with the aim of protecting the hair fiber. *Id.* at page 1, lines 21–24. However, the application to the hair of the latter compositions, or of the ceramides alone, results in inadequate cosmetic performances, both on wet and dry hair. *Id.* at page 1, lines 24–27.

Liquid products generally apply better to the hair and become homogeneously distributed. *Id.* at page 2, lines 5–6. However, it is difficult to obtain stable aqueous liquid compositions, containing water-insoluble compounds such as ceramide-type compounds. *Id.* at page 2, lines 6–9. Consequently, ceramides are generally formulated in thick compositions (creams or gels) containing thickeners with the aim of improving the stability and the suspension of the ceramides in aqueous compositions. *Id.* at page 2, lines 1–4.

The present inventors have discovered that by using compositions containing at least one cationic surfactant and at least one liquid fatty alcohol in combination with at least one ceramide compound, stable liquid compositions can be obtained, which exhibit substantial improvement in cosmetic performances both on wet and dry hair. *Id.* at page 2, lines 10–16. For example, cosmetic properties such as the property of lending suppleness and sleekness to the fibers with no increase in weight or with no

greasy effect, of softness and of glossiness are superior to those of a composition containing a solid fatty alcohol generally used for improving the stability of compositions. *Id.* at page 2, lines 17–26. Furthermore, the compositions do not require an exposure time. *Id.*

In one embodiment, as recited in independent claim 19, the present application relates to liquid cosmetic compositions comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound, and at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one fatty liquid alcohol contains no more than one hydroxyl group and the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP. Specification at page 2, line 27 – page 3, line 18; claim 19.

In another embodiment, , as recited in independent claim 57, the present application relates to a method of making a liquid composition to be applied to the hair, comprising combining, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound, and at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one fatty liquid alcohol contains no more than one hydroxyl group and the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP. *Id.* at page 3, lines 13–18; page 18, line 21 – page 19 line 7; claim 57.

Yet another embodiment, as recited in independent claim 64, relates to a method for treating keratinous materials, comprising applying at least one liquid composition to said keratinous materials, and then optionally rinsing with water, wherein said at least one composition comprises, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound, and at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one fatty liquid alcohol contains no more than one

hydroxyl group and the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP.

Id. at page 2, line 27 - page 3, line 18; page 16, lines 9-14; claim 64.

A further embodiment, as recited in independent claim 74, relates to a method of protecting keratinous materials from physical or chemical attacks, comprising applying at least one liquid composition to said keratinous materials, wherein said at least one composition comprises, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one fatty liquid alcohol contains no more than one hydroxyl group and the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP. *Id.* at page 2, line 27 – page 3, line 18; claim 74.

Yet another embodiment relates, as recited in independent claim 82, to a liquid cosmetic composition comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound, and at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one liquid fatty alcohol is present in an amount ranging from 1.5% to 10% by weight of the total composition and the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP. *Id.* at page 2, line 27 – page 3, line 18; page 9, lines 3-8; claim 82.

The independent claims on appeal (19, 57, 64, 74, and 82) recite the following common features: (1) at least one liquid fatty alcohol, (2) at least one ceramide compound, (3) at least one cationic surfactant, and (4) a composition having a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP.

VI. Grounds of Rejection

I. Claims 19, 27–31, 35–54, 56, 57, 61–64, 69–71, 74, and 79–81 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,693,677 to Lambers et al. (“*Lambers*”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,939,082 to Oblong et al. (“*Oblong*”).

II. Claims 19, 20, 27–29, 32, 33, 52–54, 56–58, 61, 64–66, 69, 72–76, and 82 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,110,450 to Bergmann (“*Bergmann*”) in view of Flick, Cosmetic and Toiletry Formulations, 1995 (“*Flick*”).

III. Claims 21–26, 34, 59, 60, 67, 68, and 77–78 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over *Bergmann* and *Flick* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,312,674 to Maubru (“*Maubru*”).

IV. Claims 35–51, 62, 63, 70, 71, 80, and 81 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over *Bergmann*, *Flick*, and *Maubru* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,120,757 to Dubief et al. (“*Dubief*”).

V. Claims 35–51, 55, 62, 63, 70, 71, 80, and 81 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over *Bergmann* and *Flick* in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,587,155 to Ochiai et al. (“*Ochiai*”).

VII. Argument

Each claim of the present application is separately patentable, and upon issuance of a patent will be entitled to a separate presumption of validity under 35 U.S.C. § 282. The arguments set forth below are arranged under separate subheadings, and in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(vii) these subheadings indicate the claims that are argued separately.

Several basic factual inquiries must be made to determine the obviousness or non-obviousness of claims of a patent application under 35 U.S.C. § 103. These factual inquiries, set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) 459, 467 (1966), require the Examiner to:

- (1) Determine the scope and content of the prior art;
- (2) Ascertain the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue;
- (3) Resolve the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; and
- (4) Evaluate evidence of secondary considerations.

The obviousness or non-obviousness of the claimed invention is then evaluated in view of the results of these inquiries. *Graham*, 383 U.S. at 17-18, 148 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) 467; see also *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1728, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1385, 1386 (2007).

Indeed, to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the examiner must:

make a determination whether the claimed invention “as a whole” would have been obvious at that time to that person. Knowledge of applicant’s disclosure must be put aside in reaching this determination, yet kept in mind in order to determine the “differences,” conduct the search and evaluate the “subject matter as a whole” of the invention. The tendency to resort to “hindsight” based upon applicant’s disclosure is often difficult to avoid due to the very nature of the examination process. However, impermissible hindsight

must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached
on the basis of the facts gleaned from the prior art.

M.P.E.P. § 2142, 8th ed., rev. 6 (Sept. 2007). “The key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious. *Id.* It is important to note, moreover, that any prior art reference relied upon in a rejection “must be considered in its entirety, i.e., as a whole, including portions that would lead away from the claimed invention,” when such reasons are articulated by the Examiner. *Graham*, 383 U.S. at 17, 148 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) 467; *See also* M.P.E.P. § 2141.03(VI), 8th ed., rev. 6 (Sept. 2007).

Appellants respectfully submit that such reasoning is not present in the rejection of record at least because the references relied upon by the Examiner, when considered as a whole, provide no reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in art to modify and combine the references in the manner suggested by the Examiner, because the skilled artisan could not have had a reasonable expectation of success in making such combinations, and because the Examiner’s proposed combination of the cited references fails to teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

A. Claims 19, 27–31, 35–54, 56, 57, 61–64, 69–71, 74, and 79–81 are patentable over *Lambers* in view of *Oblong*

The Examiner rejected claims 19, 27–31, 35–54, 56, 57, 61–64, 69–71, 74, and 79–81 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over *Lambers* in view of *Oblong*. Final Office Action at 2–3.

Lambers relates to ceramide III derivatives for topical application to the skin. *See* abstract. *Lambers* describes that the ceramide III derivatives are soluble in various solvents, including isocetyl alcohol, propylene glycol, and butylene glycol. *See* Example 2; column 3, lines 46–55. As the Examiner admits, *Lambers* does not teach

compositions comprising cationic surfactants. See Final Office Action at 2. In fact, *Lambers* teaches that various surfactants are actually detrimental to the penetration of the ceramide into the skin. See, e.g., column 1, lines 46–51. *Lambers* is also completely silent with respect to compositions having a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP. Indeed, the only exemplary formulation provided by *Lambers* is in the form of a cream. See Example 4, column 8, lines 50–54.

Oblong is directed to topical compositions comprising a vitamin B₃ compound for regulating skin condition. See abstract. The composition may comprise ceramides as an optional additive. See column 29, lines 21–22. However, none of the specific examples in *Oblong* exemplify a composition comprising a ceramide. The disclosed compositions may also comprise a surfactant chosen cationic, anionic, zwitterionic, and amphoteric surfactants. See column 13, line 66 – column 14, line 1. The composition may be in the form of an emulsion having a viscosity of about 50 centistokes or less. See column 8, lines 20–25.

Lambers is silent with respect to cationic surfactants and the viscosity of the composition, thus, the Examiner seeks to make up for these deficiencies by combining its teachings with those of *Oblong*. The Examiner takes the position that *Oblong* teaches that cationic surfactants stabilize oil-in-water emulsions and teaches low viscosity compositions having a viscosity of about 50 cps or less. See Office Action at 3. Appellants respectfully disagree.

Appellants first point out that *Lambers* is not only completely silent with respect to cationic surfactants, but *Lambers* actually teaches away from the use of surfactants. Specifically, *Lambers* states that various “surfactants tend to permanently disrupt the stratum corneum so that afterwards the penetrated ceramide leaks out of the stratum

corneum again.” Column 1, lines 49-51. To remedy this problem, *Lambers* provides a ceramide-3 derivative which exhibits satisfactory stability, solubility, and permeability, without the use of surfactant. See abstract.

Accordingly, the entire aim of *Lambers*, which is to eliminate the need for surfactants in its ceramide compositions, is directly in conflict with the combination suggested by the Examiner (*i.e.*, the addition of the surfactants of *Oblong* to the compositions of *Lambers*). Since *Lambers* desires to eliminate a surfactant and the Examiner is suggesting the addition of a surfactant, there can be no motivation to combine the teachings of *Lambers* and *Oblong* at least because the combination of these two references would render *Lambers* unsatisfactory for its intended purposes. It is improper to assert an obviousness rejection where the combination of references would destroy the intended purpose of the references. See *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (“If [the] proposed modification would render the prior art invention being modified unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification.”). For at least this reason, the Examiner has not established a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness, and this rejection should be reversed.

Appellants further note that the Examiner incorrectly asserts that *Oblong* teaches compositions having a viscosity of about 50 cps or less. In fact, *Oblong* teaches a viscosity of about 50 centistokes (cSt) or less. See column 8, lines 20-25. Centipoise (cP) is a measure of dynamic viscosity (Newton•second/meter²), whereas centistoke (cSt) is a measure of kinematic viscosity (meter²/second). See Young et al., Fluid Mechanics, 2d ed., John Wiley & Sons: New York, pp. 11–13 (2001) (copy attached).

These measurements are entirely different, and thus, the units cP and cSt cannot be equated. As such, neither *Lambers* nor *Oblong* teach a composition having a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP. For at least this reason, *Lambers* and *Oblong*, either alone or in combination, do not teach each and every element of the claimed invention. As such, for at least this reason, Appellants respectfully submit that the Examiner has not established a prima facie case of obviousness and this rejection should be reversed.

Furthermore, to the extent the Examiner wishes to argue that “Oblong clearly indicates that the composition is in the form of a thin liquid” (Final Office Action at 9), Appellants note that Oblong is directed to compositions comprising vitamin B₃ compounds, which may further comprise ceramides as an optional additive. Appellants assert that, while *Oblong* may provide some general disclosure regarding the formulation of liquid compositions comprising vitamin B₃, *Oblong* provides absolutely no guidance with respect to the formation of a low viscosity liquid composition comprising at least one ceramide compound. Appellants stress that the brief two-line disclosure of ceramides as an optional additive in *Oblong* cannot reasonably serve as guidance for a skilled artisan to entirely reformulate the composition of *Lambers* to achieve a liquid composition.

The skilled artisan would be even further dissuaded from undertaking such a reformulation in view of the knowledge available in the art at the time of the present invention. Specifically, as discussed in the instant specification, “it is difficult to obtain stable aqueous liquid compositions, containing water-insoluble compounds such as ceramide-type compounds.” Specification at page 2, lines 6–9. Thus, in view of the knowledge available in the art, and with absolutely no guidance from *Oblong* as to how

a stable ceramide-containing liquid composition could be formulated, the skilled artisan could not have had a reasonable expectation of success in altering the compositions of *Lambers* so as to achieve a liquid composition. For at least this additional reason, the Examiner has not established a proper prima facie case of obviousness and Appellants respectfully request that this rejection be reversed.

B. Claims 19, 20, 27–29, 32, 33, 52–54, 56–58, 61, 64–66, 69, 72–76, and 82 are patentable over *Bergmann* in view of *Flick*

The Examiner rejected claims 19, 20, 27–29, 32, 33, 52–54, 56–58, 61, 64–66, 69, 72–76, and 82 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over *Bergmann* in view of *Flick*. Final Office Action at 3–5.

Bergmann relates to hair care compositions comprising at least one ceramide and/or glycosceramide and phytantriol. See *Bergmann* abstract. As stated by the Examiner, *Bergmann* discloses “using 0.001-1% phytantriol, which is a fatty alcohol, with 0.001-1% ceramides.” Final Office Action at 4 (citing *Bergmann*, col. 7, lines 39–45.) Notably, however, phytantriol is a triol comprising three hydroxyl groups (see *Bergmann*, col. 5, lines 51–56) and therefore does not qualify as at least one fatty liquid alcohol containing no more than one hydroxyl group, as presently claimed. *Bergmann* thus does not teach or suggest a liquid composition comprising, inter alia, at least one fatty liquid alcohol containing no more than one hydroxyl group, as recited in the independent claims.

With respect to the presently-claimed viscosity, the Examiner states that *Bergmann* “teaches that the final product may be in the form of liquid, but does not specifically mention the viscosity of hair liquid composition.” Final Office Action at 4. This is not correct. In the only disclosure in the reference directed to any specific

viscosity of any disclosed composition, *Bergmann* teaches a shampoo having a viscosity of 4,000 to 7,000 cps. See Example 1, column 8, lines 42–43. *Bergmann* thus does not also teach or suggest a liquid composition having a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cps, as recited in the independent claims.

Flick relates to a hair liquid comprising various humectants and 2-hexyldecyl alcohol. See page 65. The hair liquid has a viscosity of 6 cps. The hair liquid of *Flick* does not comprise ceramides or cationic surfactants. *Flick* merely describes an arbitrary hair liquid composition having a low viscosity.

Appellants initially note that the Examiner has not established any reason as to why a skilled artisan would be motivated to combine the teachings of *Bergmann* and *Flick*. As set forth in *KSR*, an Examiner should set forth an explicit analysis in support of an obviousness rejection. *KSR*, 127 S. Ct. at 1741, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) at 1396 (citing *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (“[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rationale underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.”))

Here, the Examiner has failed to set forth any reason at all, much less any articulated and explicit reason, as required by *KSR*, regarding the rationale to combine *Bergmann* and *Flick*. While both references appear to describe hair compositions containing a fatty alcohol, this appears to be the only shared characteristic between the two references. Indeed, the references differ with respect to the fatty alcohol: *Bergmann* teaches a triol; *Flick* teaches a monoalcohol. There is absolutely no other shared characteristic between the compositions. *Flick* teaches neither ceramides nor cationic surfactants. Appellants assert that the mere fact that the compositions of both

Bergmann and *Flick* include some sort of fatty alcohol is not a sufficient nexus which would lead a skilled artisan to combine the teachings of *Flick* and *Bergmann*.

Interestingly, the Examiner does not even allege in the Final Office Action that it would have been obvious to modify the composition of *Bergmann* to include the monoalcohol of *Flick*. Rather, the Examiner merely states that “[i]t would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention to modify the teachings of *Bergmann* by formulating a hair liquid composition as taught by the reference.” Final Office Action at 4. As highlighted above, however, *Bergmann* fails to disclose at least one fatty liquid alcohol containing no more than one hydroxyl group. Thus, no amount of modification to the teachings of *Bergmann* as suggested by the Examiner would produce a composition comprising at least one fatty liquid alcohol containing no more than one hydroxyl group.

Furthermore, the Examiner provides absolutely no information regarding the field of endeavor of *Flick* or what problem *Flick* aims to solve. The Examiner provides no evidence that *Flick* is in the same field of art as the instant invention or that of *Bergmann*. The Examiner simply selects an arbitrary reference disclosing a liquid hair composition and makes conclusory and self-serving statements that a skilled artisan would be motivated to combine the teachings of *Flick* with those of *Bergmann*. Appellants assert that such a random and unfounded combination does not rise to the level of an “articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning” as required by *KSR*. For at least this reason, the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness and this rejection should be reversed.

In addition, Appellants take issue with the Examiner’s allegation that “[s]ince *Bergmann* teaches to make a hair liquid composition, the skilled artisan would have had

a reasonable expectation of successfully making a hair liquid formulation of low viscosity which is within the viscosity limitation of the claimed invention.” Final Office Action at 4-5. Appellants respectfully disagree.

Appellants note that *Bergmann* offers absolutely no general guidance with respect to the formulation of low viscosity ceramide-containing liquid compositions. Indeed, the only specific guidance offered by *Bergmann* with respect to the viscosity of its compositions is Example 1, which teaches a shampoo with a viscosity ranging from 4,000 – 7,000 cps. See column 8, lines 1–43. The Examiner has simply overlooked this explicit teaching. See Final Office Action at 4 (“[*Bergmann*] does not specifically mention the viscosity of hair liquid composition.”) In fact, *Bergmann* not only fails to teach the composition viscosity as presently claimed, but the only specific guidance regarding viscosity in *Bergmann* actually teaches away from the presently claimed range.

Flick does not remedy the deficiencies of *Bergmann*. While *Flick* may provide some very basic disclosure that liquid hair compositions may be formulated, *Flick* provides absolutely no guidance with respect to the formation of a low viscosity liquid hair composition comprising a ceramide.

Appellants again reiterate that, as discussed in the instant specification, “it is difficult to obtain stable aqueous liquid compositions, containing water-insoluble compounds such as ceramide-type compounds.” Specification at page 2, lines 6–9. Thus, the problem encountered previously in the prior art was the instability of liquid compositions comprising ceramides. General teachings of liquid hair compositions which do not comprise ceramides, such as those of *Flick*, offer absolutely no guidance with respect to this problem. In addition, in view of the general knowledge in the art that

ceramides are not stable in liquid compositions, the skilled artisan would be aware that the general teachings of liquid hair compositions in *Flick* cannot be predictably applied to compositions comprising ceramides. As such, the skilled artisan, upon reading *Flick*, would have no reason to apply its teachings to those of *Bergmann* and certainly would not have any reasonable expectation of success in making such a combination.

Accordingly, Appellants assert that the present invention is not obvious in view of *Bergmann* and *Flick* and this rejection should be reversed.

C. Claims 21–26, 34, 59, 60, 67, 68, 77, and 78 are patentable over *Bergmann* and *Flick* in view of *Maubru*

The Examiner rejected claims 21–26, 34, 59, 60, 67, 68, 77, and 78 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over *Bergmann* and *Flick* in view of *Maubru*. Final Office Action at 5–6.

The Examiner acknowledges that *Bergmann* and *Flick* “fail to teach the specific ceramides of the instant claims.” *Id.* at 5. In an attempt to make up for these deficiencies, *Maubru* is cited for the ceramides disclosed therein and their use in hair cosmetic compositions. *Id.* The Examiner states that it would have been obvious to modify “the compositions of the combined references by adding the ceramides of *Maubru* . . . because 1) both Bergman and *Maubru* teach using ceramides in oxidizing bleaching or permanently reshaping composition.” *Id.* at 6 (emphasis added). Appellants respectfully disagree.

Maubru is directed to compositions for bleaching or permanently reshaping the hair comprising at least one ceramide-type compound and at least one oxidizing agent. See abstract. *Maubru* is silent with respect to compositions having a viscosity of less than 1,000 cP.

Appellants submit that the Examiner has failed to set forth a *prima facie* case of obviousness at least for the reason that *Maubru* does not make up for the deficiencies in the combination of *Bergmann* and *Flick*, as highlighted above. Specifically, Appellants reiterate that *Maubru* fails to cure the lack of motivation and reasonable expectation of success in combining the teachings of *Bergmann* and *Flick*, at least because *Maubru* also fails to teach a liquid composition comprising at least one cationic surfactant, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, and at least one ceramide compound, wherein the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP, as presently claimed. Moreover, in light of the discussion above regarding the instability of ceramide compounds in liquid compositions, the skilled artisan could not have a reasonable expectation of success in predictably combining the teachings of *Bergmann*, *Flick*, and *Maubru* to achieve the presently claimed composition. As such, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot rest on the combination of these references and the rejection should be reversed.

D. Claims 35–51, 62, 63, 70, 71, 80, and 81 are patentable over *Bergmann*, *Flick*, and *Maubru* in view of *Dubief*

The Examiner rejected claims 35–51, 62, 63, 70, 71, 80, and 81 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over *Bergmann*, *Flick*, and *Maubru* in view of *Dubief*. Final Office Action at 6–7.

The Examiner acknowledges that the “combined references [*Bergmann*, *Flick*, and *Maubru*] fail to teach the specific cationic surfactants of the instant claims.” *Id.* at 6. The Examiner attempts to rely on *Dubief* to make up for this deficiency.

Dubief discloses a composition in the form of an aqueous dispersion comprising at least one liposoluble agent of the organosiloxane type containing a benzalmalonate

function and at least one water-insoluble cationic surfactant.” See abstract. *Dubief* teaches ultraviolet-screening, e.g., sun-screening, compositions for keratin fibers such as the hair. See *id.* *Dubief* further discloses that various optional additives, such as ceramides, may be included in such compositions. See col. 6, ll. 34–41. *Dubief* is silent with respect to compositions having a viscosity of less than 1,000 cP.

Appellants submit that the Examiner has failed to set forth a prima facie case of obviousness at least for the reason that *Dubief* does not make up for the deficiencies in the combination of *Bergmann*, *Flick*, and *Maubru*, as highlighted above. Specifically, Appellants note that *Dubief* also fails to teach a liquid composition comprising at least one cationic surfactant, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, and at least one ceramide compound, wherein the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP, as presently claimed. Moreover, in light of the discussion above regarding the instability of ceramide compounds in liquid compositions, the skilled artisan could not have a reasonable expectation of success in predictably combining the teachings of *Bergmann*, *Flick*, *Maubru*, and *Dubief* to achieve the presently claimed composition. As such, a prima facie case of obviousness cannot rest on the combination of these references and the rejection should be reversed.

E. Claims 35–51, 55, 62, 63, 70, 71, 80, and 81 are patentable over *Bergmann* and *Flick* in view of *Ochiai*

The Examiner rejected claims 35–51, 55, 62, 63, 70, 71, 80, and 81 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over *Bergmann* and *Flick* in view of *Ochiai*. Final Office Action at 7–8.

The Examiner concedes that *Bergmann* “fails to teach 18-methyleicosanoic acid and quaternary ammonium cationic surfactants.” Final Office Action at 8. The

Examiner attempts to make up for this deficiency by relying on *Ochiai*. *Ochiai* teaches hair cosmetic compositions comprising at least one fatty acid, fatty acid salt, or fatty acid ester, at least one aromatic alcohol, and at least one cationic surfactant. See abstract. *Ochiai* does not mention or suggest compositions comprising ceramides. *Ochiai* is also silent with respect to compositions having a viscosity of less than 1,000 cP.

Appellants submit that the Examiner has failed to set forth a prima facie case of obviousness at least for the reason that *Ochiai* does not make up for the deficiencies in the combination of *Bergmann* and *Flick*, as highlighted above. Specifically, Appellants note that *Ochiai* is completely silent with respect to compositions comprising ceramides, much less liquid compositions comprising at least one cationic surfactant, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, and at least one ceramide compound, wherein the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP, as presently claimed. Moreover, in light of the discussion above regarding the instability of ceramide compounds in liquid compositions, the skilled artisan could not have a reasonable expectation of success in predictably combining *Bergmann*, *Flick*, and *Ochiai* to achieve the presently claimed compositions. As such, a prima facie case of obviousness cannot rest on the combination of these references and the rejection should be reversed.

VIII. Conclusion

For the reasons given above, Appellants assert that pending claims 19–82 are allowable and respectfully request reversal of the Examiner’s rejections.

To the extent any extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 is required to obtain entry of this Appeal Brief, such extension is hereby respectfully requested. If there are any fees due under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17 which are not enclosed herewith, including any fees required for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136, please charge such fees to Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Date: March 2, 2009

By: 

Alexis N. Fairweather
Reg. No. 63,686

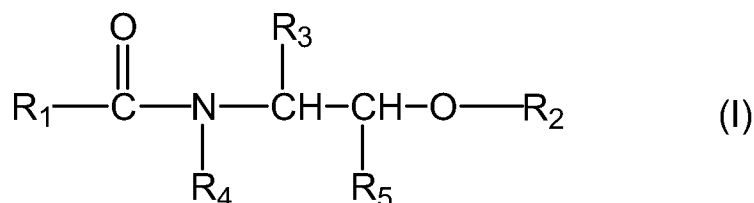
IX. Claims Appendix

1–18. (Canceled)

19. (Previously Presented) A liquid cosmetic composition, comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound and at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one fatty liquid alcohol contains no more than one hydroxyl group; and

wherein the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP.

20. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is of formula (I):



wherein:

- R₁ is chosen from:

- a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C₁-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is optionally esterified by an acid R₇COOH, R₇ being chosen from a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₁-C₃₅ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₃₅ hydrocarbon group of R₇ is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group that is optionally esterified by a linear or

branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₁-C₃₅ fatty acid, wherein said C₁-C₃₅ fatty acid is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group;

- a group R''-(NR-CO)-R', wherein R is chosen from hydrogen and a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, and wherein R' and R'' are chosen from hydrocarbon groups, wherein the sum of the carbon atoms in R' and R'' ranges from 9 to 30, and wherein R' is a divalent radical; and

- a group R₈-O-CO-(CH₂)_p, wherein R₈ is a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group, and p is an integer ranging from 1 to 12;

- R₂ is chosen from hydrogen, a saccharide group, a sulfate residue, a phosphate residue, a phosphorylethylamine group and a phosphorylethylammonium group;

- R₃ is chosen from hydrogen and a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C₂-C₃₃ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₃₃ hydrocarbon group is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is

- optionally esterified by an acid chosen from an inorganic acid and an acid R₇COOH, wherein R₇ has the same meaning as above, or

- optionally etherified by a group chosen from a (glycosyl)_n group, a (galactosyl)_m group, a sulfogalactosyl group, a phosphorylethylamine group and a phosphorylethylammonium group, wherein n is an integer ranging from 1 to 4 and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8 ,

and wherein R₃ is optionally substituted with at least one C₁-C₁₄ alkyl group;

- R₄ is chosen from hydrogen, a methyl group, an ethyl group, an optionally hydroxylated, linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₃-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group, a group -CH₂-CHOH-CH₂-O-R₆, wherein R₆ is chosen from a C₁₀-C₂₆ hydrocarbon group

and a group $R_8-O-CO-(CH_2)_p$, wherein R_8 is a C_1-C_{20} hydrocarbon group, and p is an integer ranging from 1 to 12;

- R_5 is chosen from hydrogen and a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C_1-C_{33} hydrocarbon group optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is optionally etherified by a group chosen from a (glycosyl) $_n$ group, a (galactosyl) $_m$ group, a sulfogalactosyl group, a phosphorylethylamine group, and a phosphorylethylammonium group, wherein m and n have the same meanings as above; and

with the proviso that when R_3 and R_5 are each hydrogen or when R_3 is hydrogen and R_5 is a methyl group, then R_4 is not chosen from hydrogen, a methyl group, and an ethyl group.

21. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 20, wherein R_1 is a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C_5-C_{50} hydrocarbon group.

22. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 20, wherein R in group $R''-(NR-CO)-R'$, is a monohydroxylated C_1-C_{20} hydrocarbon group.

23. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 20, wherein R_2 is a saccharide group chosen from a (glycosyl) $_n$ group, a (galactosyl) $_m$ group and a sulfogalactosyl group, wherein n is an integer ranging from 1 to 4 and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8.

24. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 20, wherein R_3 is a C_{15} - C_{26} α -hydroxyalkyl group, wherein the α -hydroxyl group of said α -hydroxyalkyl is optionally esterified by a C_{16} - C_{30} α -hydroxy acid.

25. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is chosen from:

- 2-(N-linoleoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-oleoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-palmitoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-stearoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-behenoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-[N-(2-hydroxypalmitoyl)amino]-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-stearoylamino)-1,3,4-octadecanetriol, and
- 2-(N-palmitoylamino)-1,3-hexadecanediol.

26. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is chosen from bis(N-hydroxyethyl-N-cetyl)malonamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(3-cetyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl)amide of cetylic acid and N-docosanoyl-N-methyl-D-glucamine.

27. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is present in a concentration ranging from 0.0001% to 20% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

28. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 27, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is present in a concentration ranging from 0.001% to 10% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

29. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 28, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is present in a concentration ranging from 0.005% to 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

30. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said at least one liquid fatty alcohol is chosen from lauryl alcohol, isomyristyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, isocetyl alcohol, isoarachidyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, 2-butyloctanol and oleyl alcohol.

31. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 30, wherein said at least one fatty alcohol is chosen from isostearyl alcohol and isocetyl alcohol.

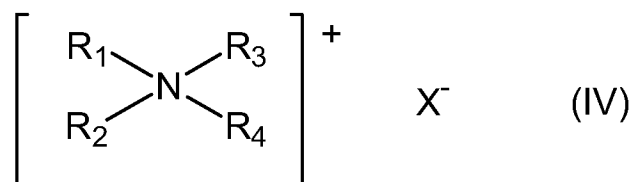
32. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said at least one liquid fatty alcohol is present in a concentration ranging from 0.5% to 10% by weight, relative to the approximate total weight of the composition.

33. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 32, wherein said at least one liquid fatty alcohol is present in a concentration ranging from 1% to 10% by weight, relative to the approximate total weight of the composition.

34. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 33, wherein said at least one liquid fatty alcohol is present in a concentration ranging from 1.5% to 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

35. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from:

A) quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV):



wherein X^- of formula (IV) is an anion chosen from halide anions, (C_2-C_6) alkyl sulfate anions, phosphate anions, alkyl sulfonate anions, alkylaryl sulfonate anions, and anions derived from an organic acid, and

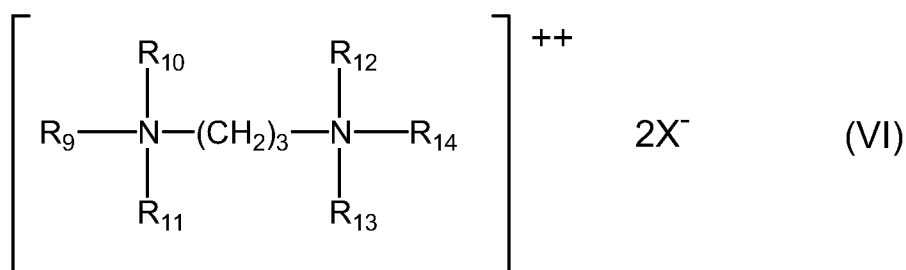
(i) R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aromatic groups and from linear and branched aliphatic groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, wherein said aliphatic groups optionally comprise at least one heteroatom, and then

R_4 of formula (IV) is chosen from linear and branched alkyl groups comprising from 20 to 30 carbon atoms; or alternatively

(ii) R_1 and R_2 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aromatic groups and from linear and branched aliphatic groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, wherein said aliphatic groups optionally comprise at least one heteroatom, and then

R₃ and R₄, of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from linear and branched alkyl groups comprising from 12 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein said alkyl groups comprise at least one group chosen from ester groups and amide groups;

- B) - quaternary ammonium salts of imidazolinium;
- C) - quaternary diammonium salts of formula (VI):



wherein

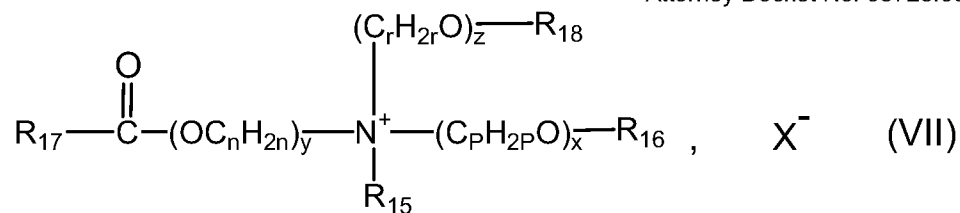
R₉ is chosen from aliphatic groups comprising from about 16 to 30 carbon atoms,

R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃ and R₁₄, which may be identical or different, are chosen from hydrogen and alkyl groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and

X⁻ of formula (VI) is an anion chosen from halide anions, acetate anions, phosphate anions, nitrate anions and methyl sulfate anions;

and

D) - quaternary ammonium salts, comprising at least one ester functional group, of formula (VII),:

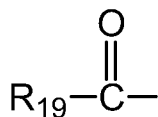


wherein

- R₁₅ is chosen from C₁-C₆ alkyl groups, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl groups, and dihydroxyalkyl groups;

- R₁₆ is chosen from:

- group



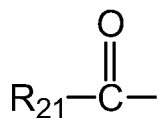
- linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₁-C₂₂ hydrocarbon groups

R₂₀, and

- hydrogen,

- R₁₈ is chosen from:

-group



- linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₁-C₆ hydrocarbon groups R₂₂,

and

- hydrogen,

- R₁₇, R₁₉ and R₂₁, which are identical or different, are each chosen from linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₇-C₂₁ hydrocarbon groups;

- n, p and r, of formula (VII), which are identical or different, are each integers

having values ranging from 2 to 6;

- y of formula (VII) is an integer having a value ranging from 1 to 10;

- x and z, of formula (VII), which are identical or different, are each integers

having values ranging from 0 to 10;

- X^- of formula (VII) is an anion chosen from organic anions and inorganic anions, and chosen from simple anions and complex anions;

with the provisos that the sum $x + y + z$, of formula (VII), has a value ranging from 1 to 15, that when x of formula (VII) has a value of 0, then R_{16} denotes R_{20} , and that when z of formula (VII) has a value of 0, then R_{18} denotes R_{22} .

36. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from a quaternary ammonium salt of formula (IV) wherein X^- of formula (IV) is an anionic halide chosen from chloride, bromide and iodide.

37. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from a quaternary ammonium salt of formula (IV) wherein X^- of formula (IV) is methyl sulfate.

38. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV) wherein X^- of formula (IV) is an anion derived from an organic acid chosen from acetate and lactate.

39. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV) wherein in (i), R_1 , R_2 and R_3 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aryl groups and alkylaryl groups.

40. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV) wherein in (i), R_1 , R_2 and R_3 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aliphatic groups comprising at least one heteroatom chosen from oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, and halogens.

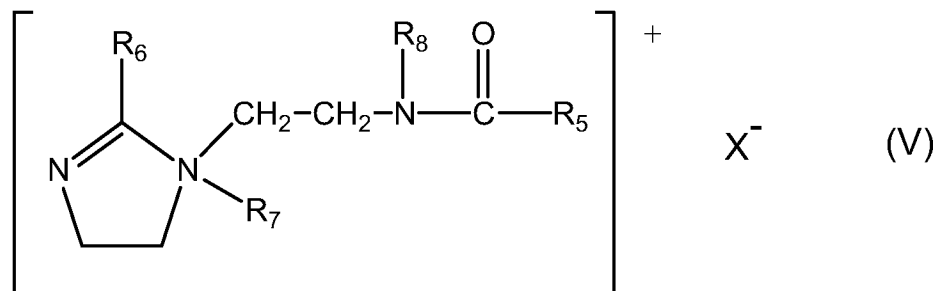
41. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV) wherein in (ii), R_1 and R_2 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aryl groups and alkylaryl groups.

42. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV) wherein in (ii), R_1 and R_2 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aliphatic groups comprising at least one heteroatom chosen from oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur and halogens.

43. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV) wherein in (ii), R_1 and R_2 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aliphatic groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and chosen from alkyl groups, alkoxy groups, alkylamide groups and hydroxyalkyl groups.

44. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV) wherein in (ii), at least one of R_3 and R_4 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, is chosen from $(C_{12}-C_{22})$ alkylamido (C_2-C_6) alkyl groups and $(C_{12}-C_{22})$ alkyl acetate groups.

45. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 35, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is a quaternary ammonium salt of imidazolinium of formula (V):



wherein R_5 of formula (V) is chosen from alkenyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms and alkyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, R_6 of formula (V)

is chosen from hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, alkenyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, and alkyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, R₇ of formula (V) is chosen from C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, R₈ of formula (V) is chosen from hydrogen and C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, and X⁻ of formula (V) is an anion chosen from halide anions, phosphate anions, acetate anions, lactate anions, alkyl sulfate anions, alkyl sulfonate anions and alkylaryl sulfonate anions.

46. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 45, wherein in said formula (V), R₅ of formula (V) is chosen from alkenyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms and alkyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein said alkenyl groups and alkyl groups are derived from tallow fatty acids.

47. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 45, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is the quaternary diammonium salt propanetallowdiammonium dichloride.

48. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from behenyltrimethylammonium salts, stearamidopropyl dimethyl (myristyl acetate) ammonium salts, Quaternium-27 and Quaternium-83.

49. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is present at a concentration ranging from 0.2% to 10% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

50. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 49, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is present at a concentration ranging from 0.5% to 5% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

51. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 50, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is present at a concentration ranging from 1% to 3.5% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

52. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium is chosen from water and a mixture of water and at least one cosmetically acceptable solvent.

53. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 52, wherein said cosmetically acceptable solvents are chosen from monoalcohols, polyalcohols, and glycol ethers.

54. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, further comprising at least one additive chosen from thickeners, perfumes, pearlescent agents, surfactants, preservatives, sunscreens, silicones, anionic polymers, nonionic polymers, cationic polymers, amphoteric polymers, proteins, protein hydrolysates, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, fatty esters, hydroxy acids, vitamins, provitamins, panthenol, vegetable oils, animal oils, mineral oils, and synthetic oils.

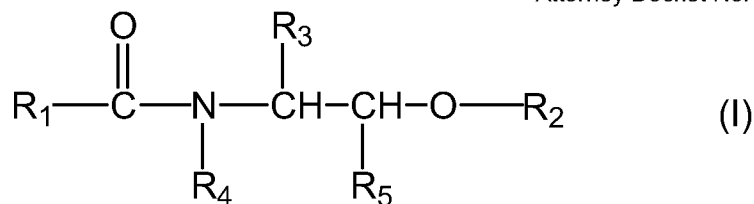
55. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 54, wherein said at least one additive is 18-methyleicosanoic acid.

56. (Previously Presented) The composition according to claim 19, wherein said composition is in the form of a composition chosen from: a shampoo; a leave-in conditioner; a rinse-out conditioner; compositions for at least one of permanent waving hair, straightening hair, dyeing hair and bleaching hair; a rinse-out composition to be applied before or after shampooing hair, dyeing hair, bleaching hair, permanent waving hair or hair straightening, or between two stages of permanent waving hair or hair straightening; and a leave-in composition for holding a hair style, for hair shaping or for hair styling.

57. (Previously Presented) A method of making a liquid composition to be applied to the hair, comprising combining, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound and at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one fatty liquid alcohol contains no more than one hydroxyl group; and

wherein the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP.

58. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 57, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is of formula (I):



wherein:

- R₁ is chosen from:

- a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C₁-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is optionally esterified by an acid R₇COOH, R₇ being chosen from a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₁-C₃₅ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₃₅ hydrocarbon group of R₇ is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group that is optionally esterified by a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₁-C₃₅ fatty acid, wherein said C₁-C₃₅ fatty acid is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group;

- a group R''-(NR-CO)-R', wherein R is chosen from hydrogen and a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, and wherein R' and R'' are chosen from hydrocarbon groups, wherein the sum of the carbon atoms in R' and R'' ranges from 9 to 30, and wherein R' is a divalent radical; and

- a group R₈-O-CO-(CH₂)_p, wherein R₈ is a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group, and p is an integer ranging from 1 to 12;

- R₂ is chosen from hydrogen, a saccharide group, a sulfate residue, a phosphate residue, a phosphorylethylamine group and a phosphorylethylammonium group;

- R₃ is chosen from hydrogen and a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C₂-C₃₃ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₃₃ hydrocarbon group is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is

- optionally esterified by an acid chosen from an inorganic acid and

an acid $R_7\text{COOH}$, wherein R_7 has the same meaning as above, or

- optionally etherified by a group chosen from a (glycosyl)_n group, a (galactosyl)_m group, a sulfogalactosyl group, a phosphorylethylamine group and a phosphorylethylammonium group, wherein n is an integer ranging from 1 to 4 and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8 ,

and wherein R_3 is optionally substituted with at least one C_1 - C_{14} alkyl group;

- R_4 is chosen from hydrogen, a methyl group, an ethyl group, an optionally hydroxylated, linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C_3 - C_{50} hydrocarbon group, a group $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CHOH-CH}_2\text{-O-}R_6$, wherein R_6 is chosen from a C_{10} - C_{26} hydrocarbon group and a group $R_8\text{-O-CO-(CH}_2)_p$, wherein R_8 is a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group, and p is an integer ranging from 1 to 12;

- R_5 is chosen from hydrogen and a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C_1 - C_{33} hydrocarbon group optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is optionally etherified by a group chosen from a (glycosyl)_n group, a (galactosyl)_m group, a sulfogalactosyl group, a phosphorylethylamine group, and a phosphorylethylammonium group, wherein m and n have the same meanings as above; and

with the proviso that when R_3 and R_5 are each hydrogen or when R_3 is hydrogen and R_5 is a methyl group, then R_4 is not chosen from hydrogen, a methyl group, and an ethyl group.

59. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 57, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is chosen from:

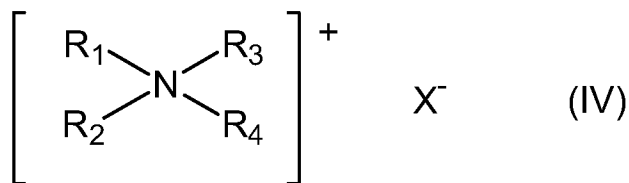
- 2-(N-linoleoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-oleoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-palmitoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-stearoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-behenoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-[N-(2-hydroxypalmitoyl)amino]-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-stearoylamino)-1,3,4-octadecanetriol, and
- 2-(N-palmitoylamino)-1,3-hexadecanediol.

60. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 57, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is chosen from bis(N-hydroxyethyl-N-cetyl)malonamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(3-cetyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl)amide of cetylic acid and N-docosanoyl-N-methyl-D-glucamine.

61. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 57, wherein said at least one liquid fatty alcohol is chosen from lauryl alcohol, isomyristyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, isocetyl alcohol, isoarachidyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, 2-butyloctanol and oleyl alcohol.

62. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 57, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from:

- A) quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV):



wherein X^- of formula (IV) is an anion chosen from halide anions, (C_2-C_6) alkyl sulfate anions, phosphate anions, alkyl sulfonate anions, alkylaryl sulfonate anions, and anions derived from an organic acid, and

(i) R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aromatic groups and from linear and branched aliphatic groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, wherein said aliphatic groups optionally comprise at least one heteroatom, and then

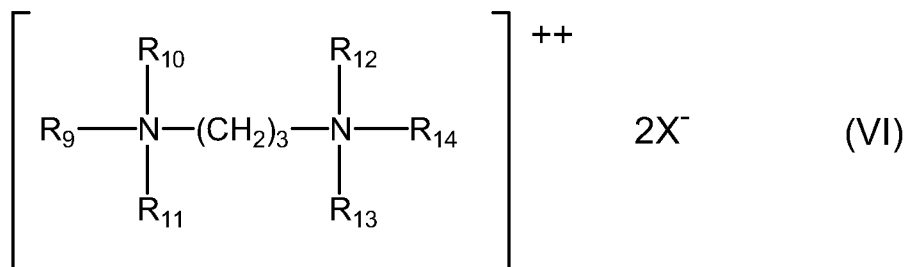
R_4 of formula (IV) is chosen from linear and branched alkyl groups comprising from 20 to 30 carbon atoms; or alternatively

(ii) R_1 and R_2 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aromatic groups and from linear and branched aliphatic groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, wherein said aliphatic groups optionally comprise at least one heteroatom, and then

R_3 and R_4 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from linear and branched alkyl groups comprising from 12 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein said alkyl groups comprise at least one group chosen from ester groups and amide groups;

B) - quaternary ammonium salts of imidazolinium;

C) - quaternary diammonium salts of formula (VI):



wherein

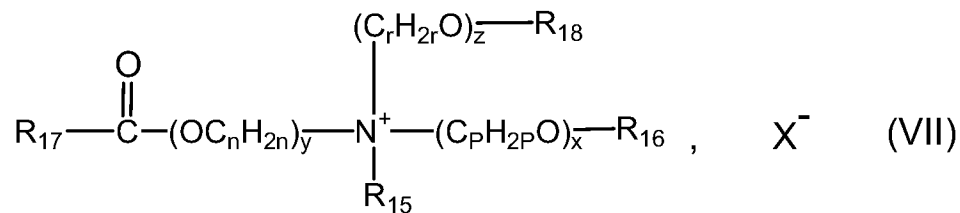
R₉ is chosen from aliphatic groups comprising from about 16 to 30 carbon atoms,

R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃ and R₁₄, which may be identical or different, are chosen from hydrogen and alkyl groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and

X⁻ of formula (VI) is an anion chosen from halide anions, acetate anions, phosphate anions, nitrate anions and methyl sulfate anions;

and

D) - quaternary ammonium salts, comprising at least one ester functional group, of formula (VII),:

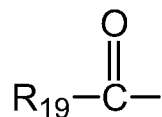


wherein

- R₁₅ is chosen from C₁-C₆ alkyl groups, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl groups, and dihydroxyalkyl groups;

- R₁₆ is chosen from:

- group



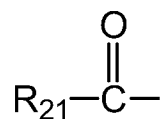
- linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₁-C₂₂ hydrocarbon groups

R₂₀, and

- hydrogen,

- R₁₈ is chosen from:

-group



- linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₁-C₆ hydrocarbon groups R₂₂,

and

- hydrogen,

- R₁₇, R₁₉ and R₂₁, which are identical or different, are each chosen from linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₇-C₂₁ hydrocarbon groups;

- n, p and r, of formula (VII), which are identical or different, are each integers having values ranging from 2 to 6;

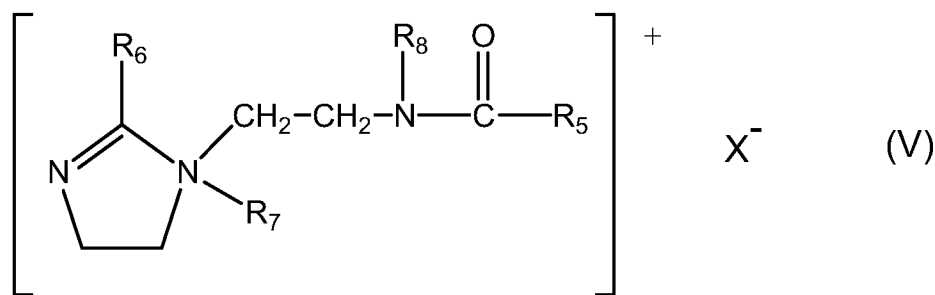
- y of formula (VII) is an integer having a value ranging from 1 to 10;

- x and z, of formula (VII), which are identical or different, are each integers having values ranging from 0 to 10;

- X⁻ of formula (VII) is an anion chosen from organic anions and inorganic anions, and chosen from simple anions and complex anions;

with the provisos that the sum $x + y + z$, of formula (VII), has a value ranging from 1 to 15, that when x of formula (VII) has a value of 0, then R_{16} denotes R_{20} , and that when z of formula (VII) has a value of 0, then R_{18} denotes R_{22} .

63. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is a quaternary ammonium salt of imidazolinium of formula (V):

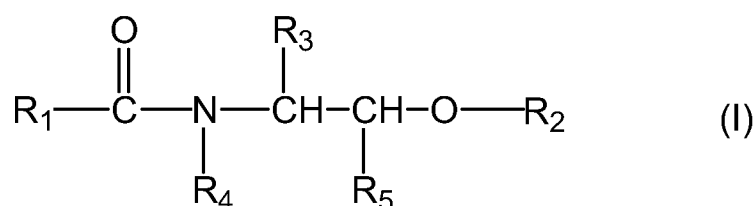


wherein R_5 of formula (V) is chosen from alkenyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms and alkyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, R_6 of formula (V) is chosen from hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl groups, alkenyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, and alkyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, R_7 of formula (V) is chosen from C_1 - C_4 alkyl groups, R_8 of formula (V) is chosen from hydrogen and C_1 - C_4 alkyl groups, and X^- of formula (V) is an anion chosen from halide anions, phosphate anions, acetate anions, lactate anions, alkyl sulfate anions, alkyl sulfonate anions and alkylaryl sulfonate anions.

64. (Previously presented) A method for treating keratinous materials, comprising applying at least one liquid composition to said keratinous materials, and then optionally rinsing with water, wherein said at least one composition comprises, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound and at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one fatty liquid alcohol contains no more than one hydroxyl group; and wherein the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP.

65. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 64, wherein said keratinous materials are chosen from hair.

66. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 64, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is of formula (I):



wherein:

- R₁ is chosen from:

- a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C₁-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is optionally esterified by an acid R₇COOH, R₇ being chosen from a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₁-C₃₅ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₃₅ hydrocarbon group of R₇ is optionally

substituted with at least one hydroxyl group that is optionally esterified by a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₁-C₃₅ fatty acid, wherein said C₁-C₃₅ fatty acid is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group;

- a group R''-(NR-CO)-R', wherein R is chosen from hydrogen and a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, and wherein R' and R'' are chosen from hydrocarbon groups, wherein the sum of the carbon atoms in R' and R'' ranges from 9 to 30, and wherein R' is a divalent radical; and

- a group R₈-O-CO-(CH₂)_p, wherein R₈ is a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group, and p is an integer ranging from 1 to 12;

- R₂ is chosen from hydrogen, a saccharide group, a sulfate residue, a phosphate residue, a phosphorylethylamine group and a phosphorylethylammonium group;

- R₃ is chosen from hydrogen and a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C₂-C₃₃ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₃₃ hydrocarbon group is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is

- optionally esterified by an acid chosen from an inorganic acid and an acid R₇COOH, wherein R₇ has the same meaning as above, or

- optionally etherified by a group chosen from a (glycosyl)_n group, a (galactosyl)_m group, a sulfogalactosyl group, a phosphorylethylamine group and a phosphorylethylammonium group, wherein n is an integer ranging from 1 to 4 and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8 ,

and wherein R₃ is optionally substituted with at least one C₁-C₁₄ alkyl group;

- R₄ is chosen from hydrogen, a methyl group, an ethyl group, an optionally hydroxylated, linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₃-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group, a group -CH₂-CHOH-CH₂-O-R₆, wherein R₆ is chosen from a C₁₀-C₂₆ hydrocarbon group

and a group $R_8-O-CO-(CH_2)_p$, wherein R_8 is a C_1-C_{20} hydrocarbon group, and p is an integer ranging from 1 to 12;

- R_5 is chosen from hydrogen and a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C_1-C_{33} hydrocarbon group optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is optionally etherified by a group chosen from a (glycosyl) $_n$ group, a (galactosyl) $_m$ group, a sulfogalactosyl group, a phosphorylethylamine group, and a phosphorylethylammonium group, wherein m and n have the same meanings as above; and

with the proviso that when R_3 and R_5 are each hydrogen or when R_3 is hydrogen and R_5 is a methyl group, then R_4 is not chosen from hydrogen, a methyl group, and an ethyl group.

67. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 64, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is chosen from:

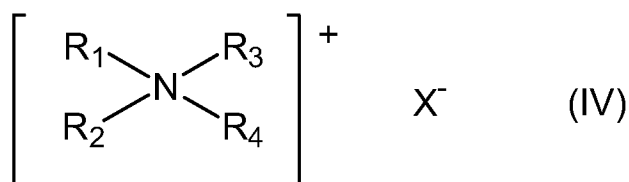
- 2-(N-linoleoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-oleoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-palmitoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-stearoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-behenoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-[N-(2-hydroxypalmitoyl)amino]-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-stearoylamino)-1,3,4-octadecanetriol, and
- 2-(N-palmitoylamino)-1,3-hexadecanediol.

68. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 64, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is chosen from bis(N-hydroxyethyl-N-cetyl)malonamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(3-cetyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl)amide of cetylic acid and N-docosanoyl-N-methyl-D-glucamine.

69. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 64, wherein said at least one liquid fatty alcohol is chosen from lauryl alcohol, isomyristyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, isocetyl alcohol, isoarachidyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, 2-butyloctanol and oleyl alcohol.

70. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 64, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from:

A) quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV):



wherein X^- of formula (IV) is an anion chosen from halide anions, (C_2-C_6) alkyl sulfate anions, phosphate anions, alkyl sulfonate anions, alkylaryl sulfonate anions, and anions derived from an organic acid, and

(i) R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aromatic groups and from linear and branched aliphatic groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, wherein said aliphatic groups optionally comprise at least one heteroatom, and then

R₄ of formula (IV) is chosen from linear and branched alkyl groups

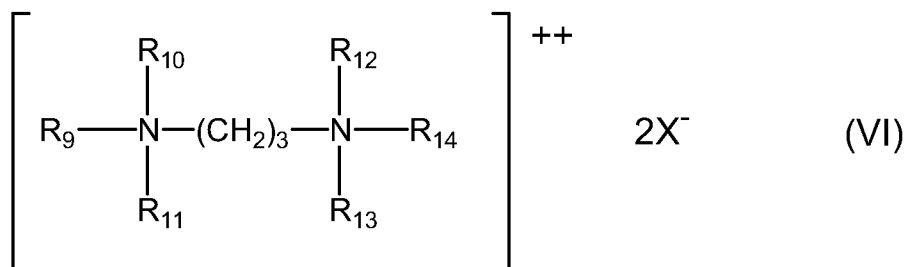
comprising from 20 to 30 carbon atoms; or alternatively

(ii) R₁ and R₂, of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aromatic groups and from linear and branched aliphatic groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, wherein said aliphatic groups optionally comprise at least one heteroatom, and then

R₃ and R₄, of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from linear and branched alkyl groups comprising from 12 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein said alkyl groups comprise at least one group chosen from ester groups and amide groups;

B) - quaternary ammonium salts of imidazolinium;

C) - quaternary diammonium salts of formula (VI):



wherein

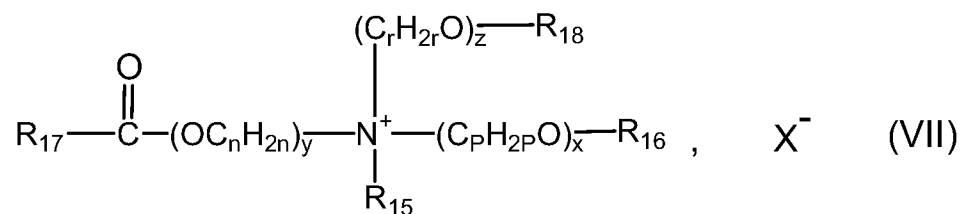
R₉ is chosen from aliphatic groups comprising from about 16 to 30 carbon atoms,

R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃ and R₁₄, which may be identical or different, are chosen from hydrogen and alkyl groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and

X⁻ of formula (VI) is an anion chosen from halide anions, acetate anions, phosphate anions, nitrate anions and methyl sulfate anions;

and

D) - quaternary ammonium salts, comprising at least one ester functional group, of formula (VII),:

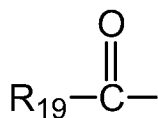


wherein

- R₁₅ is chosen from C₁-C₆ alkyl groups, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl groups, and dihydroxyalkyl groups;

- R₁₆ is chosen from:

- group



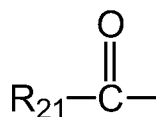
- linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₁-C₂₂ hydrocarbon groups

R₂₀, and

- hydrogen,

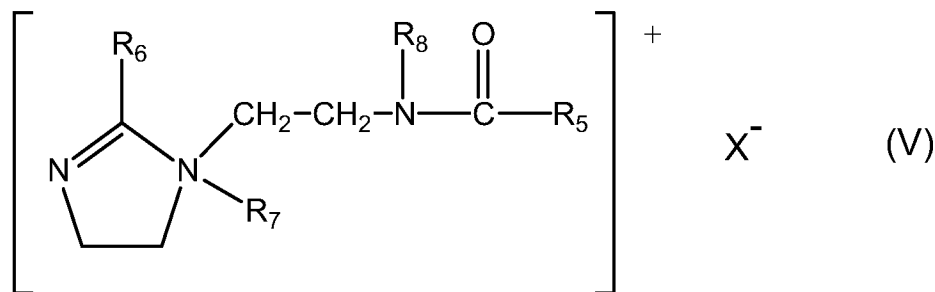
- R₁₈ is chosen from:

-group



- linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₁-C₆ hydrocarbon groups R₂₂,
and
 - hydrogen,
 - R₁₇, R₁₉ and R₂₁, which are identical or different, are each chosen from linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₇-C₂₁ hydrocarbon groups;
 - n, p and r, of formula (VII), which are identical or different, are each integers having values ranging from 2 to 6;
 - y of formula (VII) is an integer having a value ranging from 1 to 10;
 - x and z, of formula (VII), which are identical or different, are each integers having values ranging from 0 to 10;
 - X⁻ of formula (VII) is an anion chosen from organic anions and inorganic anions, and chosen from simple anions and complex anions;
- with the provisos that the sum x + y + z, of formula (VII), has a value ranging from 1 to 15, that when x of formula (VII) has a value of 0, then R₁₆ denotes R₂₀, and that when z of formula (VII) has a value of 0, then R₁₈ denotes R₂₂.

71. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 70, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is a quaternary ammonium salt of imidazolinium of formula (V):



wherein R₅ of formula (V) is chosen from alkenyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms and alkyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, R₆ of formula (V) is chosen from hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, alkenyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, and alkyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, R₇ of formula (V) is chosen from C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, R₈ of formula (V) is chosen from hydrogen and C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, and X⁻ of formula (V) is an anion chosen from halide anions, phosphate anions, acetate anions, lactate anions, alkyl sulfate anions, alkyl sulfonate anions and alkylaryl sulfonate anions.

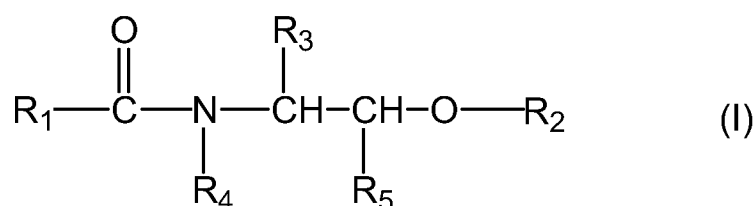
72. (Previously Presented) The method for treating of keratinous materials according to claim 64, wherein said treating is chosen from: a shampooing; conditioning; dyeing; bleaching; permanent waving; and straightening.

73. (Previously Presented) The method for treating of keratinous materials according to claim 64, wherein said at least one composition is applied to said keratinous materials before or after treating said keratinous materials.

74. (Previously Presented) A method of protecting keratinous materials from physical or chemical attacks, comprising applying at least one liquid composition to said keratinous materials, wherein said at least one composition comprises, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound and at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one fatty liquid alcohol contains no more than one hydroxyl group; and wherein the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP.

75. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 74, wherein said keratinous materials are chosen from hair.

76. (Previously Presented) The method according claim 74, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is of formula (I):



wherein:

- R₁ is chosen from:

- a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C₁-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is optionally esterified by an acid R₇COOH, R₇ being chosen from a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₁-C₃₅ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₃₅ hydrocarbon group of R₇ is optionally

substituted with at least one hydroxyl group that is optionally esterified by a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₁-C₃₅ fatty acid, wherein said C₁-C₃₅ fatty acid is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group;

- a group R''-(NR-CO)-R', wherein R is chosen from hydrogen and a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, and wherein R' and R'' are chosen from hydrocarbon groups, wherein the sum of the carbon atoms in R' and R'' ranges from 9 to 30, and wherein R' is a divalent radical; and

- a group R₈-O-CO-(CH₂)_p, wherein R₈ is a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group, and p is an integer ranging from 1 to 12;

- R₂ is chosen from hydrogen, a saccharide group, a sulfate residue, a phosphate residue, a phosphorylethylamine group and a phosphorylethylammonium group;

- R₃ is chosen from hydrogen and a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C₂-C₃₃ hydrocarbon group, wherein said C₁-C₃₃ hydrocarbon group is optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is

- optionally esterified by an acid chosen from an inorganic acid and an acid R₇COOH, wherein R₇ has the same meaning as above, or

- optionally etherified by a group chosen from a (glycosyl)_n group, a (galactosyl)_m group, a sulfogalactosyl group, a phosphorylethylamine group and a phosphorylethylammonium group, wherein n is an integer ranging from 1 to 4 and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8 ,

and wherein R₃ is optionally substituted with at least one C₁-C₁₄ alkyl group;

- R₄ is chosen from hydrogen, a methyl group, an ethyl group, an optionally hydroxylated, linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, C₃-C₅₀ hydrocarbon group, a group -CH₂-CHOH-CH₂-O-R₆, wherein R₆ is chosen from a C₁₀-C₂₆ hydrocarbon group

and a group $R_8-O-CO-(CH_2)_p$, wherein R_8 is a C_1-C_{20} hydrocarbon group, and p is an integer ranging from 1 to 12;

- R_5 is chosen from hydrogen and a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C_1-C_{33} hydrocarbon group optionally substituted with at least one hydroxyl group, wherein said hydroxyl group is optionally etherified by a group chosen from a (glycosyl) $_n$ group, a (galactosyl) $_m$ group, a sulfogalactosyl group, a phosphorylethylamine group, and a phosphorylethylammonium group, wherein m and n have the same meanings as above; and

with the proviso that when R_3 and R_5 are each hydrogen or when R_3 is hydrogen and R_5 is a methyl group, then R_4 is not chosen from hydrogen, a methyl group, and an ethyl group.

77. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 74, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is chosen from:

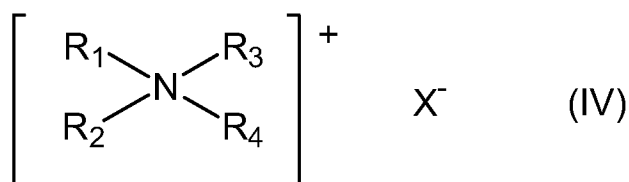
- 2-(N-linoleoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-oleoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-palmitoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-stearoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-behenoylamino)-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-[N-(2-hydroxypalmitoyl)amino]-1,3-octadecanediol,
- 2-(N-stearoylamino)-1,3,4-octadecanetriol, and
- 2-(N-palmitoylamino)-1,3-hexadecanediol.

78. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 74, wherein said at least one ceramide compound is chosen from bis(N-hydroxyethyl-N-cetyl)malonamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(3-cetyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl)amide of cetylic acid and N-docosanoyl-N-methyl-D-glucamine.

79. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 74, wherein said at least one liquid fatty alcohol is chosen from lauryl alcohol, isomyristyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, isocetyl alcohol, isoarachidyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, 2-butyloctanol and oleyl alcohol.

80. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 74, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is chosen from:

A) quaternary ammonium salts of formula (IV):



wherein X^- of formula (IV) is an anion chosen from halide anions, (C_2-C_6) alkyl sulfate anions, phosphate anions, alkyl sulfonate anions, alkylaryl sulfonate anions, and anions derived from an organic acid, and

(i) R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 , of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aromatic groups and from linear and branched aliphatic groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, wherein said aliphatic groups optionally comprise at least one heteroatom, and then

R₄ of formula (IV) is chosen from linear and branched alkyl groups

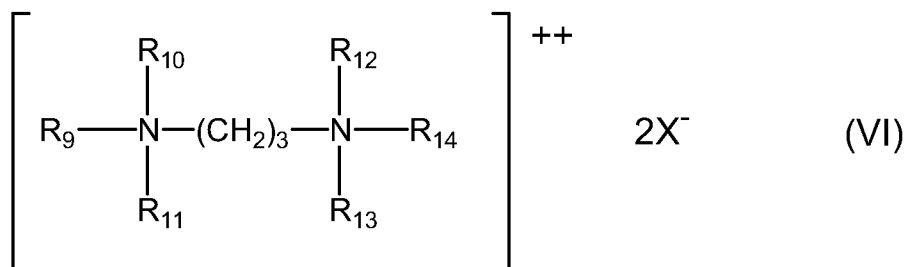
comprising from 20 to 30 carbon atoms; or alternatively

(ii) R₁ and R₂, of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from aromatic groups and from linear and branched aliphatic groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, wherein said aliphatic groups optionally comprise at least one heteroatom, and then

R₃ and R₄, of formula (IV), which may be identical or different, are chosen from linear and branched alkyl groups comprising from 12 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein said alkyl groups comprise at least one group chosen from ester groups and amide groups;

B) - quaternary ammonium salts of imidazolinium;

C) - quaternary diammonium salts of formula (VI):



wherein

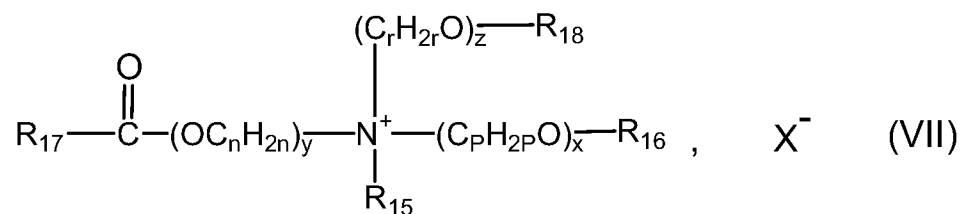
R₉ is chosen from aliphatic groups comprising from about 16 to 30 carbon atoms,

R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃ and R₁₄, which may be identical or different, are chosen from hydrogen and alkyl groups comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and

X⁻ of formula (VI) is an anion chosen from halide anions, acetate anions, phosphate anions, nitrate anions and methyl sulfate anions;

and

D) - quaternary ammonium salts, comprising at least one ester functional group, of formula (VII),:

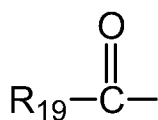


wherein

- R₁₅ is chosen from C₁-C₆ alkyl groups, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl groups, and dihydroxyalkyl groups;

- R₁₆ is chosen from:

- group



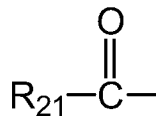
- linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₁-C₂₂ hydrocarbon groups

R₂₀, and

- hydrogen,

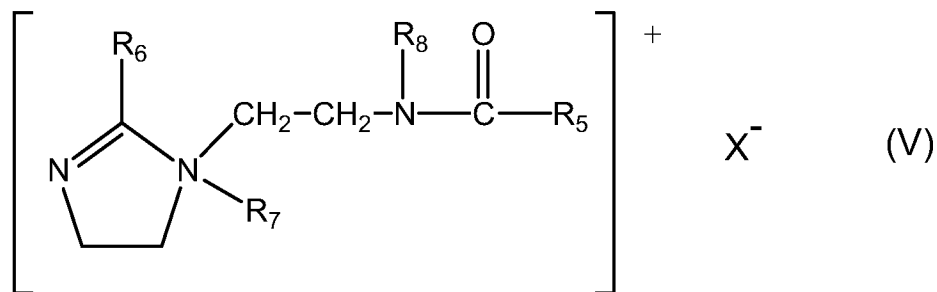
- R₁₈ is chosen from:

-group



- linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₁-C₆ hydrocarbon groups R₂₂,
and
 - hydrogen,
 - R₁₇, R₁₉ and R₂₁, which are identical or different, are each chosen from linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated, C₇-C₂₁ hydrocarbon groups;
 - n, p and r, of formula (VII), which are identical or different, are each integers having values ranging from 2 to 6;
 - y of formula (VII) is an integer having a value ranging from 1 to 10;
 - x and z, of formula (VII), which are identical or different, are each integers having values ranging from 0 to 10;
 - X⁻ of formula (VII) is an anion chosen from organic anions and inorganic anions, and chosen from simple anions and complex anions;
- with the provisos that the sum x + y + z, of formula (VII), has a value ranging from 1 to 15, that when x of formula (VII) has a value of 0, then R₁₆ denotes R₂₀, and that when z of formula (VII) has a value of 0, then R₁₈ denotes R₂₂.

81. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 80, wherein said at least one cationic surfactant is a quaternary ammonium salt of imidazolinium of formula (V):



wherein R₅ of formula (V) is chosen from alkenyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms and alkyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, R₆ of formula (V) is chosen from hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, alkenyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, and alkyl groups comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, R₇ of formula (V) is chosen from C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, R₈ of formula (V) is chosen from hydrogen and C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, and X⁻ of formula (V) is an anion chosen from halide anions, phosphate anions, acetate anions, lactate anions, alkyl sulfate anions, alkyl sulfonate anions and alkylaryl sulfonate anions.

82. (Previously Presented) A liquid cosmetic composition, comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least one liquid fatty alcohol, at least one ceramide compound and at least one cationic surfactant, wherein the at least one fatty liquid alcohol is present in an amount ranging from 1.5 % to 10% by weight of the total composition; and

wherein the composition has a viscosity of less than or equal to 1,000 cP.

X. Evidence Appendix

Young et al., Fluid Mechanics, 2d ed., John Wiley & Sons: New York, pp. 11–13
(2001).

XI. Related Proceedings Appendix

None.